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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

GROUND-BREAKING DAY.

St. Louis must do itself the honor of celebrating today in a manner worthy of the occasion. Ground-Breaking Day is one of the important events in the history of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition.

Though the condition of the weather has compelled omission of the parade which had been arranged, the other features of the elaborate programme will be carried out. The speaking will take place at the Coliseum, and the ground will be formally broken on the World's Fair site.

It is unfortunate that the parade must be postponed, but the unseasonable cold weather renders that attractive feature impracticable. This should not diminish the size of the crowds that will attend the exercises at the Coliseum and the site. St. Louis owes itself the pleasure of manifesting the great enthusiasm it feels.

A number of Governors from other States will be honored guests. General John C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will be present, as will citizens of prominence from all parts of the country. Officers and Directors of the World's Fair Company will, of course, assist in the exercises.

A little snow and a crisp atmosphere should go well with the spirits of our people. Show the visitors what enthusiasm means. Show your confidence in the future of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by helping in the thing at hand—and that is the proper celebration of Ground-Breaking Day.

TWO DIFFERENT CASES.

Conditions in the Arkansas Senatorial campaign justify the holding of a general primary, in accordance with the resolution which the Democratic State Committee passed at its last meeting. The primaries will be held March 23, 1902.

There are but two candidates for Senator in Arkansas. The selection of a party nominee is quite a different matter from the case in this State, where several aspirants for the honor have appeared. Arkansas Democrats have a clearly defined issue before them. No candidate can gain strength and defeat the will of the voters by combining with others to defeat the verdict of the majority.

If the same conditions were present in Missouri there would be reason for a general primary. As it is, three men have announced their candidacy and begun their campaign. Others are sure to enter the race. There is every probability that when the test comes voters must determine a successor to Senator Vest from among a half-dozen men.

In such an event, a general primary, like that which the Arkansas Democrats will hold next March, is out of the question in Missouri. The will of the people would be defeated by the large field from which selections must be made. One man, perhaps not desired by a majority of the voters, might be able to carry off the prize, simply because the opposition is divided. The cases of Arkansas and Missouri are entirely different.

UNCLE SAM AT THE FAIR.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage's estimate that at least \$800,000 must be expended for the Government exhibit at the World's Fair, and that there should also be an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the cost of the Government building, making that cost a total of \$1,000,000, indicates that Mr. Gage is reaching a proper conception of the situation.

The fact that the present Secretary of the Treasury was one of the Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 adds authority to his opinion of the Government's duty in the present instance.

Mr. Gage knows that the World's Fair of 1903 will be of far greater importance than was that of 1893, and that, therefore, the Government's participation should be commensurate with the increased dignity and extent of the Exposition. The national exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair must be worthy of the Government and of the Fair.

The Secretary of the Treasury might well have advocated a total appropriation even greater than that suggested in his estimate now just issued. A continued study of the field, indeed, may convince him that his estimate can be enlarged to a greater profit to the Government as well as to the additional glory of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

As the first World's Fair to be held in the Twentieth Century, that of 1903 in St. Louis merits and should receive the exceptionally generous support of a Government which has taken rank as the foremost Power of the Twentieth Century.

HANNA IN HIS NEW ROLE.

Senator Hanna's election to the Chairmanship of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation places that eminent Republican in a favorable light before American organized labor and offers opportunity for a public service of well-nigh inestimable value.

Persons who are capable of contemplating the situation, without regard to possible political significance contained therein, will not be disposed to criticize the choice of Senator Hanna as the chief arbiter between capital and labor, nor too swift to intimate that he will use his influence more for partisan profit than for the general good. The mission undertaken by the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation, which is that of averting strikes by means of substituting impartial arbitration, is of too great importance to be jeopardized by premature judgments of the motives animating the arbitrators.

The fair course is to give Senator Hanna credit in

advance for an earnest desire to serve labor and capital with equal faithfulness, free from all selfish considerations and not tainted with the professional politician's determination to turn all things to partisan account. Just as Vice Chairman Gompers is expected to defend the rights of labor, with an equitable regard for those of capital, so may Chairman Hanna be expected to defend the rights of capital with similar regard for those of labor. And Hanna and Gompers alike, in common with their associate members of the committee, are not subject to criticism until they shall have taken action which seems to demand criticism.

In the meantime the American public will await with confident hopefulness the results of the notable experiment now about to be made toward harmonizing the differences between labor and capital. There has never, probably, been taken a step of so great significance as bearing upon the industrial interests of this country. Full credit to all concerned will be freely given in the event of success.

FAITH PLEADING AGAINST UNFAITH.

Congressman McCall of Massachusetts bravely voiced the minority sentiment of the Republican party when he bitterly protested against the passage of the Philippine tariff bill as constituting a stain on the national honor, as menacing the integrity of republican institutions and the future peace and safety of the Republic and as violating every dictate of interest and justice.

But this conscientious Republican was pleading in vain in thus appealing to the dominant section of his party. American Republicanism is now controlled by a group of arrogant and masterful politicians, who have surrendered their souls to the lust for wider dominion and the spoils of commercialism. These men do not permit themselves to be governed by the principles upon which the Republic was founded. They decide every great question upon the basis of dollars and cents. They see a profit in holding the Philippines as a dependent colony, subject to oppressive taxation. They eagerly abandon the true American faith in order to gain this profit. They feel no compunction that the logical and inevitable result of such a repudiation of republican principles is the substitution of an Empire for a Republic, in fact, if not in name.

Congressman McCall's admirable speech must be regarded as far more significant even than that of the Democrat, De Armond of Missouri. To the latter, the Imperialist Republicans reply that his protest represented simply an attempt to make party capital from Republican action. They cannot use this argument against Mr. McCall. A man does not vote against his party in Congress on an issue of so great importance unless he realizes keenly and feels deeply the sin about to be committed by his party. When he does bring himself to vote with those arrayed against the organization of which he is a member, he knows that he is running a grievous risk of political annihilation. Conscience alone gives him the courage to accept the risk and abide the consequences.

The Philippine tariff bill has been passed by the dominant Imperialists in Congress with an utter disregard of American protest. The bill is a distinct violation of the teachings of the men who won American freedom and established the free and independent United States of America. The unfaithful ones who are thus betraying the faith coming from the Patriot Fathers are leading this country and people into the paths of shame and sorrow as surely as the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.

AN UNSETTLING SETTLEMENT.

Local Republican comment on President Roosevelt's compromise settlement of the Hitchcock-Kerens fight over the offices of Surveyor of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue amply supports the Republic's assertion that the President effected anything but a settlement of that bitter conflict.

The unmistakable truth that neither faction is satisfied with the final outcome proves that the appointment of Judge Gallenkamp and Mr. Wencker accomplishes no good. Each faction endeavors to conceal chagrin by making a feeble claim of victory. The lack of genuine rejoicing is noticeable in both camps. The attitude of the rank and file is that of dismayed bewilderment. Party authority has been divided in a manner which leaves the aspirants for office more puzzled than ever before.

Probably the most unsatisfactory aspect of the new situation is that which bears upon the influence of the Republican Congressmen from St. Louis in the matter of controlling Federal patronage. The announcement is made that the President's policy is that of allowing Joy and Bartholdt to dictate St. Louis appointments. Yet Mr. Wencker is chosen for the Collectorship without their indorsement. Even in the case of Gallenkamp, the appointment is so exclusively profitable to Bartholdt as to provoke the charge that the latter secretly worked for Gallenkamp while seeming to work for Boyd. St. Louis Republicans fail to see why the President should have named an outsider for a highly desirable office, which, they think, should have gone to a St. Louisan.

Mr. Boyd himself is disagreeably surprised, and indicates most significantly how his friends and backers must view the appointment of Judge Gallenkamp. The satisfaction over Gallenkamp's appointment is limited to Mr. Bartholdt. The choice of Wencker brings content only to certain counselors of the President who belong to neither faction and were called in at the last moment and allowed to overrule the wishes of both factions. The inevitable result of such a method of "settling" a bitter fight between party factions is plain even to the tyro in politics. The President has pleased neither side in the fight. He has weakened his own influence with both. The Hitchcock-Kerens vendetta will be prosecuted with greater venom than ever. The question of Republican leadership in Missouri still remains to be settled. And until the settlement is reached there will be no party discipline in Missouri Republicanism.

FOR A BETTER STREET SERVICE.

Bills on street railway regulation so far presented in the House of Delegates do not contain much which will justify concurrence by the Council. They will serve, however, to bring the subject before the Council at a time favorable to effective action.

Many and radical changes have been lately made in the business of street transportation, affecting the Suburban as well as the Transit Company.

Regulations by the city government in the interest of the public should be completely reorganized to meet these changed conditions.

Firm and careful rules adopted now will form for many years a basis of city supervision, and will be of daily benefit to the rapidly increasing population of St. Louis.

Legislation should not turn on a reduction of fares. Reduced fares mean reduced facilities, and, what are as bad, reduced comforts. Any decrease of revenues sufficient to be worth counting by passengers would inevitably prevent the improvements demanded by the public, and would greatly multiply the very shortcomings which have been the ground of recent complaint.

Developing population is accompanied by a great movement of the residence districts to sections further from the business streets. To keep pace with population and distance we need in St. Louis the best possible street railway equipment.

Lower fares are not the immediate necessity. The plan of regulation, in fact, should start at the other

end of the problem. What we need most, on both the Suburban and Transit lines, is a higher standard of service. The Municipal Assembly should first investigate its power to compel the best equipment of rails and cars, the most certain provisions for safety and the highest efficiency.

If the Council will take the opportunity to devise a method of regulation which will make for this highest possible standard of service the House will doubtless be glad to join in producing a result satisfactory to the public and not unjust to the Transit and Suburban companies. We do not want a crippled service, caused by crippled revenues, but the best service the present revenues can be made to supply, with a fair profit to the operating companies.

Although there is something of insolence in the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung's tone while telling us that we are under a moral obligation to prevent the crushing of the two Republics in South Africa, the fact must be faced that the German newspaper speaks the truth. Our own independence would have been impossible as a result of our war with England but for foreign intervention. Our position as the world's freest Government and greatest Republic makes us the logical friend of freedom and champion of Republics wherever established. We cannot shirk this responsibility without shame. No consideration of friendship for England or for any other Power under the sun should lead us to neglect any chance of preventing the subjugation of such a race of freemen as the patriot Boers.

Again is there timeliness in reminding the good people of St. Louis of the exceptional necessity for relief work among the city's poor. The December blizzard of 1901 has been the most cruel known for nearly a generation. The suffering of the destitute has been poignant in degree and prolonged in duration. So swiftly and unexpectedly came the biting cold, with mercury below zero and snow and bitter winds adding to the anguish of the starving and ill-clad victims of misfortune, that the organized charities have been strained almost beyond their helpful powers. Support them with prompt contributions. You will be engaged in a life-saving work when you do.

British capital is reported to be entering the Texas oil fields. The rapid development in finding markets for Beaumont oil is just as wonderful as has been the opening of so many gushers. Englishmen interested in the wells of Texas will help to secure markets abroad for the new fuel, and thus widen the sphere of trade in the commodity. The attention aroused abroad by the Texas oil discoveries is one of the strongest elements of the new industry.

After all, what is better than health? John D. Rockefeller, the wealthiest man in America, is reported to be almost a physical wreck because of dyspepsia. He eats by rule and measure, crackers and milk being his staple diet. People who have envied Mr. Rockefeller his millions should be thankful that they have the best thing on earth—good stomachs—for when the digestion goes wrong all the wealth in the world cannot make the sky look bright.

Rabbit hunts that are being organized in the southeastern and central portions of Missouri for the benefit of the St. Louis poor will help the charitable associations to provide nourishing food. The men who will participate in the rabbit hunts are combining pleasure and good works in a way that commends itself.

Those startling developments of overcapitalization and inflation of assets now being made through an official inquiry into the affairs of the London and Globe Finance Corporation in England strengthen the American conviction that the enforced publicity of trust affairs in this country will be a most excellent thing for investors and the general public.

Publicly, both the Hitchcock and Kerens factions claim victory. Privately, each is chagrined and resentful that the other has received administration recognition. Towards one another their hatred is bitter than ever. This is how President Roosevelt has "settled" the Republican fight in Missouri.

RECENT COMMENT.

Voting for Old Hickory.

Nashville American.
 Everybody has heard the stock job or perennial fiction that the voters of this or that remote rural section are still addicted to the habit of voting for Andrew Jackson. As applied to the "Pennsylvania Dutch" region of the Keystone State it is no joke. In a contested election case a Pennsylvania Judge has thrown out a number of votes which were cast for Andrew Jackson, declaring that "the Court does not have time to fool away with such silly people." For years it has been the custom of a number of voters in Lehigh and other counties to vote for Andrew Jackson, on the theory, as they express it, that "Jackson dead is a blamed sight better than many of them that are alive."

The decision and criticism of Judge Albright will hardly have any effect on those stupid old Pennsylvania Democrats, who long ago acquired the habit of voting for the Hero of the Hermitage at every opportunity, and who become more confirmed in the habit the more they see of modern candidates.

Books as Friends.

University Leader.
 To him who is the possessor of a library of respectable proportions, and to whom every volume has been of service, each book is regarded as a friend. In his presence he feels that he is in the company of competent entertainers, able thinkers and wise counselors. Story-tellers, historians, essayists, scientists, philosophers, each class is here. He is in touch with the immortals. They are here to instruct, to teach, to strengthen, to inspire him. Within small compass the history and wisdom of the ages may thus be gathered by him who would know what men have done and what they have thought. The old and the new life, the ancient and the modern conclusions on the great life problems, may be reproduced, compared and studied. Thanks for good books. Happy is he who knows them and loves them.

Just a Bit Too Precocious.

New York Times.
 "If stories about Mr. Roosevelt are in order I may narrate a little domestic incident," said a political friend of the President. "One evening at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were discussing an old programme which she had preserved, and both referred to the entertainment, saying how much they had enjoyed it at the time. The youngest child listened very closely and at length burst forth in genuine grief and disappointment."

"Why didn't you take me?"

"Hush, my dear," said the father. "That was before your mother and I were married."

"They thought no more of the incident. A few days later the tot was telling some wildly improbable tale to the eldest. Mr. Roosevelt, who overheard the weird narrative, demanded sharply:

"When did you do all that?"

"Oh, that was before you and mamma were married," replied the tot with the utmost gravity."

Chance for Healthy Democracy.

Washington Post.
 The record of parties since 1872 and the present conditions of both the great organizations afford ground for the impression, entertained by some of the most sagacious Republicans in Congress, that their party which has won the last four contests for the control of the House, has not a hopeful outlook for a fifth consecutive victory. Existing differences among Republicans upon some of the great and pressing questions render it highly probable that the end of this session of Congress will find the Democrats equipped with so large a supply of effective political ammunition that they will control the next House.

"The darkest day, live till to-morrow, will have passed away."

MARINE OFFICER TOOK A ST. LOUIS BRIDE.

Captain Lemly Wedded to Miss Adelaide Von Windeger—Noxon-Rapp Wedding—Jacob Mahler's Annual Children's Party—The Misses Hays to Visit Grandparents Here—Whitaker Ball and Supper—News and Gossip of Society.



MRS. WILLIAM BELO LEMLY,
 Who was Miss Adelaide Von Windeger.

Miss Adelaide Von Windeger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. von Windeger, No. 5070 Minerva avenue, and Captain William Belo Lemly, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, were married last evening in the chantry of Christ Church Cathedral. The wedding was a military one, with elaborate appointments, but owing to a recent death in Captain Lemly's family, plans were lately changed and the ceremony conducted with little ostentation.

The bride was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Irene Wagner, while Mr. Fritz Lemly of Winston Salem, N. C., served as brother-in-law. Reception at the home of the bride's parents followed last night, to which a large number of guests and intimate friends were invited. The bride is a high school graduate of the class of 1899, and accordingly asked several of her classmates to assist at the reception. They were Miss Klemm, Miss Julia Baunshaler, Miss Linda Schonger, Miss Orlie Weysberg and her younger sister, Miss May von Windeger. After the reception the bride and bridegroom departed for Philadelphia, where Captain Lemly will be stationed for the next three months.

Captain Lemly is remembered as one of the severely wounded in the battle of Tientsin, on July 1, 1900.

His engagement to the bride of last night had existed for some time prior to the battle, but was a secret between them and only made known when the St. Louis girl heard of his desperate wound and very doubtful recovery.

Miss Ida Noxon of St. Louis was married on Wednesday evening to Mr. Frank A. Rapp of Chicago, a former Washington University student, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Roth, No. 338 Caroline street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Doctor Cannon.

A reception to the friends of the young people in the parlors, which were decorated in the college colors, followed. Later the couple departed for the East on their honeymoon tour. They will make their home in Chicago.

Mr. Jacob Mahler will give his annual children's Christmas party on Saturday afternoon. A large number of grown-up friends of the little people will attend and the event promises to be noteworthy. A special feature of the afternoon will be music by two orchestras. Mr. Vogel's musicians alternating with a Hungarian band.

Mrs. Edward Simmons Lewis, No. 423 Washington boulevard, has sent out cards for Thursday afternoon, December 26, from 3 to 6, for Miss Marian Lewis.

Mr. Robert McCormick Adams of Webster, yesterday issued cards for Tuesday evening, December 24, from 3 to 6, for Miss Virginia Claiborne Adams and Miss Marie Louise Claiborne.

Mrs. B. F. York, No. 347 Pine street, has sent out invitations for Saturday afternoon, December 21, for her daughter, Miss Whitaker and Mrs. Flahback.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker received with Miss Whitaker and Mrs. Flahback.

LEMLY PREPARING ANSWER TO SCHLEY.

Sampson's Protest Will Also Be Submitted to Secretary Long This Morning.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Navy Department has not yet prepared its answer to the bill of objections filed yesterday by counsel for Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson relative to the question of command at Santiago and credit for the victory, he is accorded opportunity to answer, informing him that "when such protest is received you will be advised of the department's conclusion."

It is stated that Admiral Sampson's protest will be filed to-morrow.

At Admiral Sampson's residence to-day it was stated that the Admiral's condition remains unchanged. It was emphatically denied that his illness is such as to give rise to any feeling of immediate alarm. He is not confined to his bed, but moves around the house at will. Last evening he occupied his accustomed place at the family dinner table.

DARED HIS HONOR TO FIGHT.

Senator Matthews and Justice Greenfelder Had Difference.

State Senator B. L. Matthews dared Justice Greenfelder to fight him during the progress of a trial in the Clayton Justice Court yesterday morning.

Senator Matthews was defending John Rowing, who was charged with assaulting Mrs. Mary Kramer, a relative, in a dispute over a piece of property. It was the second time the case had been called for trial, and an agreement had been reached between the State attorney and Senator Matthews whereby each side was to pay half the costs and disbursements. The costs

amounted to \$24 and the dispute between the court and attorney arose over the time when the bill was to be paid.

Senator Matthews says that his client did not have the required amount of money with him and that he wanted the case continued until he could raise the money. He said that Justice Greenfelder objected to this, and that in his argument which followed he told him he would settle the matter with him if he would leave his bench and come out in the hallway.

Justice Greenfelder says that Senator Matthews first became angry when he asked him to remove his hat. Then when he told him that he was ready to receive his client's share of the costs, he says, Matthews wanted to adjourn to the hall and fight.

"I told him," said the Judge, "that if he would settle the case in a Court manner, I was willing." But the affair passed over without any fight.

CARNEGIE OPPOSED TO SMOKE.

Favors Passage of Law Against Soft Coal in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Andrew Carnegie, in an interview, said he favored the passage of a national law prohibiting the burning of soft coal at the national capital.

"Washington," he said, "ought not to be behind the metropolis of the country in passing regulations prohibiting the use of smoke nuisance. If it is allowed to continue this city will soon lose its reputation for cleanliness and its public buildings will be injured."

Mr. Carnegie said that he entirely indorsed the views of the President and Senator Lodge in regard to the erection of a new and separate office building for the use of the President.

"The White House," he said, "should never be altered for it is in my opinion one of the most perfect buildings, architecturally, in the world."

WILLIAM H. PANKEY STRICKEN.

Prominent Democratic Leader Suffers Stroke of Paralysis.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Harrisburg, Ill., Dec. 19.—William H. Pankey, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Saline County, was stricken with paralysis at the post office this evening. He is in a critical condition. Every effort is being made to save the life of Pankey, who has always been prominent as a leader in the Democratic party.

THE KAISER LAUDS GERMAN SCULPTORS.

Makes a Felicitous Speech to Artists Who Collaborated in Embellishing the Sieges Allee.

SAYS HE DID NOT INTERVENE.

Modern Germans, He Declared, Could Point to Productions Almost Equaling Those of Classic Era.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—At a dinner given at the Palace last night, at which a number of artists who have collaborated in the embellishment of the Sieges Allee were present, Emperor William declared the prevailing belief that he had intervened in the details of the statuary. He said that he had been content to give a directing impulse to the general idea. The plan for the groups of sculpture was elaborated by Professor Koser, historian of the Royal House, and in putting it into execution, the Emperor had directly commissioned and approved of the artists, in accordance with the method adopted in classical times, instead of leaving the matter to a committee's selection, or to public competitions. With the help of Professor Reinhold Beggs, the sculptor, he had collected a staff of artists to whom the utmost freedom was given.

The experience had been notably successful. It was to him a source of pride and joy that Berlin stood before the world as the possessor of a body of sculptors competent to produce such great things. The Berlin school for sculpture, he said, stood on a plane of splendor such as was scarcely seen at the time of the Renaissance. The example and conception of Peter Paul Rubens, based on his knowledge of the antique, had served as a guide for many persons in the solution of the great task. It was thus in the Middle Ages, in Italy, where the rulers discovered the masters and attached them to their courts, thus founding definite schools of art.

His Majesty next alluded to the opening of the Pergamon Museum, in the Lustgarten, as constituting an important point in Germany's artistic history. Therein, he said, were enshrined, in glorious harmony, classic works, knowing that the classical law set by the laws of beauty, harmony and esthetics, to which the ancients gave such inspiring expression, still prevailed. The Germans of the present day, he said, had to be given in honor of many productions almost equaling in excellence those of the classical era.

ENGLISH Baffles Bernhardt.

Maude Adams Will Learn "Romeo and Juliet" in French.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 New York, Dec. 19.—As a result of negotiations between Mr. Maurice Grau, representing Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and Mr. Charles Frohman, the manager of Miss Maude Adams, a radical change of plan has been made in connection with the joint tour of these actresses in "Romeo and Juliet."

Mme. Bernhardt was again to show her versatility by touring America with Miss Adams and playing "Romeo and Juliet" in English. The entire company to speak that language, but the French actress for once found it impossible to carry out her ambitious plans. She had written to Mr. Grau that she must lay down her English book as presenting an impossible task. Either the tour must be abandoned or "Romeo and Juliet" must be played in French. Miss Adams undertakes the latter version of the Shakespearean tragedy.

To use a rather slang, but expressive, phrase, it was "up to" Miss Adams. And when Mr. Bernhardt wrote to her of the situation—she was replying last Sunday at her country place, at Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island—she promptly telegraphed this message:

Charles Frohman, Empire Theater, New York: I'll do it in French. Yours, Sarah Bernhardt.

In this prompt way the difficulty was met, Miss Adams determining that if Mme. Bernhardt found it difficult to learn the role in English, a tour on which both actresses had set their hearts, must not be abandoned if the task of learning the role in a foreign language had to be taken up by the American actress. A tour on which both actresses had set their hearts, must not be abandoned if the task of learning the role in a foreign language had to be taken up by the American actress. A tour on which both actresses had set their hearts, must not be abandoned if the task of learning the role in a foreign language had to be taken up by the American actress.

TO MEET HERE DECEMBER 30.

Officials of County Central Committees Will Organize.

The call for the meeting of Democratic committees from all of the counties in Missouri, to be held December 30 and 31 at the Jefferson Club Hall for the purpose of effecting permanent organization, has been issued by S. F. Smith, chairman of the Buchanan County Democratic Central Committee. The chairman and secretary of each committee are requested to attend. It is understood that a majority of the officers have been declared in favor of organization.

The invitation issued by Chairman Smith follows:

Pursuant to the wishes of the County Democratic Central Committee, a meeting of the county central committees is hereby called, to be held in the city of St. Louis, Monday and Tuesday, December 30 and 31, at the Jefferson Club Hall. It is the purpose of this organization to take any part or lead any assistance in the campaign for the election of the Union, and to more closely ally the county committees in this work.

This organization shall only take in the election of the ticket after the party has spoken, and shall not be called into existence as an organization, take any part or lead any assistance in the campaign for the election of the Union, and to more closely ally the county committees in this work.

The meeting will be held in the Jefferson Club Hall, at 13 o'clock a. m. Monday, December 30, and will proceed to a permanent organization and transact such other business as may be deemed advisable by the committee assembled. S. F. SMITH, Chairman, Buchanan County Democratic Central Committee.

PLANTS STOPPED BY THE COLD.

Two Concerns at Jeffersonville, Ind., Compelled to Suspend.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 19.—The 1,500 men employed by the American Car and Foundry Company are nearly all idle because of the cold weather. The steam pipes along the plant have been frozen for several days and the men cannot work on account of the frigid temperature. At W. A. Howard's shipyard, too, which is turning over 500 employees being out of employment.

CADETS VOTE AGAINST HAZING.

Michigan Military Academy Students Resolve to Abolish It.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 19.—The cad